

63-The Washington Union of Friday, July 24th, complains that the Wilmington Journal has been unjust and indiscriminate in its attacks upon that paper. The Journal in common with hundreds of Democratic papers at the South, included by the Union in its sweeping condemnation of all who felt called upon to protest against the language of Mr. Walker's inaugural address, might retort with the accusation, with the great and essential advantage of having truth upon its side.

The Union ought to have been more cautious in its classifications, and less hasty in placing National Abolitionists side by side with the disorganizing Abolitionists of the North, and its coadjutors and its followers, like the Richmond Enquirer, might, with propriety, have abstained from charging "conspiracy" against the administration upon those who have been its consistent supporters.

But the Union says that it has "studiously refrained from giving an opinion as to the propriety or impropriety of the offending expressions in Gov. Walker's inaugural address, and in his subsequent address at Topeka; repeatedly declaring that on this part or branch of the controversy, it affirms nothing and denies nothing." Now this "part or branch of the controversy," is the controversy itself. It contains the whole matter objected to, and since, with reference to it, the Union felt called upon to "affirm nothing and deny nothing," a becoming sense of what is due to others ought to have led it at least to "affirm nothing" with respect to the motives of those who could not sanction these offensive expressions of Governor Walker. It really waives the whole matter at issue, and yet condemns those whose position it studiously abstains from controverting, and this in a tone and manner even more offensive than its matter. We are pleased to see, however, that the Union is disposed to abate its tone of offence, and reason upon the matter. The Democratic press of the South are sincerely anxious to avoid even the appearance of division or wrangling, and for that purpose will refrain from further making anything indeed that does not involve a sacrifice of principle or independence.

So far as the question of bona fide citizens goes, we have no objection to make. As a mere opinion of our own, we are free to say that we would like to see it done under proper safeguards. We do not object to the language employed by the Union in defining what is meant by "the people" of Kansas. It says: "But who are the people? What shall be the qualifications of a voter on the constitution when it comes to be submitted? We answer that this is for the convention to settle. Those who think that the convention might declare the constitution in full force by virtue of their own will, can hardly deny that they might append to it a condition requiring it to be first approved by the people. If they can do this they can also say what classes of persons shall be counted as being part of the people. The convention that formed the federal constitution exercised this power when they referred it to their constituents, (the States) and prescribed that their approbation should be given or withheld by State conventions. The constitution of Virginia was submitted to the votes of men enfranchised by the convention for the first time. Of course the Kansas convention will see that every proper guard is thrown around the voter, and that his bona fide intention to remain in the Territory is tested by a previous residence of sufficient length. We should say that the qualifications required to make a legal voter under the constitution ought to entitle an inhabitant to vote upon it—or against its adoption."

With this we agree in the main, while we do not agree with the assertion that every inhabitant who may happen to be in the Territory on any particular day named, should have a voice in deciding a matter belonging to the legally qualified citizens alone; neither can we see any warrant for the assertion uttered as a threat, that unless a certain course be pursued, Congress will reject, etc. No particular course is prescribed by the organic law, which simply says that when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as its constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. We are pleased to see that the Union adopts the position with regard to the qualification of voters, which we have uniformly sustained. The whole question as to whether the constitution of Kansas shall be submitted to the vote of "the people," as also what shall be meant by "the people," belongs exclusively to the legally constituted authorities of Kansas, and whichever way that question may be decided, no outside objection can fairly be made afterwards, any more than outside pressure ought to be brought to bear in advance. We say nothing about Mr. Walker's argument against slavery in Kansas, as the Union does not defend that.

One great cause of the heart-burning and ill-feeling which has unfortunately arisen in this connection, has been the mistaken estimate placed upon the character of the objections raised to portions of Mr. Walker's inaugural address. That opposition was not the result of factiousness. It was the result of honest conviction. That some disunionists, *per se*, may have seized upon it, is not to be denied, but the most conservative Democrats of the South were found among, and, indeed, formed the chief strength of those objecting; yet, without waiting to ascertain the real position of things, without being even prepared to defend the matters objected to, a class of organs, anxious to display their zeal, sprang forward to utter indiscriminate denunciations, to class all who did not approve Mr. Walker's address, with secessionists, disunionists, co-operators with the abolition press of the North. The semi-official character attributed to the effusions of these presses, added to the difficulty, by giving undue importance to their utterances. What wonder, then, that an indignant spirit was aroused, and that men spoke and wrote in a manner expressive of the feelings thus aroused?

The thing now stands thus, at least such is the tone of the last Union:—"To be sure Gov. Walker, placed in a trying position, may have used language without due consideration, prompted thereto by an anxious desire for peace and harmony. Upon that we affirm nothing, and we deny nothing; but we ask that time may be given for him to speak through his acts, which are really the important matter." This is the gist of the Union's present position. We repeat our assertion of a day or two since, that Mr. Buchanan does not endorse the objectionable expressions any more than he does the abuse heaped on the Southern press. He has confidence that Mr. Walker will at right, and deems it best to overlook the past expressions and await future actions.

63-C. Chauncey Burr has become agent for Lola Montez. So the papers say. Lola and C. Chauncey are a precious and fitting pair. When we first saw C. Chauncey Burr, he was the Reverend C. C. Burr, the pastor of the Calvary Street Universalist Church in Philadelphia. Next we found him editing a Democratic paper in New York, and abusing Frank Pierce as not being true enough to the South. A great national man was he, and much down on the Know Nothings. Next, and with hardly an interval, we found him figuring as a big Know Nothing and Abolitionist. That don't seem to have paid, and now the Rev. gentleman and the not very Reverend Lola Montez have entered into a partnership. Things are queer sometimes, and they keep getting queer as you go on.

63-Surely a calm succeeds a storm. We have had storms and tempests and all other commotions in the political world. Now we are very quiet. "Tide and drum, tar-barrel and orator, hand-bill and town-bell would fail to draw a crowd of our fellow-citizens." General Walker from Nicaragua did but a small business in the lionizing way. Barnum is a "used up man." We most sincerely and potently believe that the devil, should he turn showman and exhibit himself in propria persona, hoofs, horns and tail included, would fail to draw a crowd, even at meal times, when refreshing himself with fried brimstone, washed down with sulphur tea. It is a painful consideration.

Strangely enough, too, it is in these times of apparent quietude, that the most terrible tragedies occur, and the darkest manifestations of human passion are made. Hardly a paper now reaches us without the record of some sad event, and even our own quiet State and neighbourhood has furnished its quota. We seek not for such records, but at times we cannot avoid making them.

How far the texture of society at the North is relaxed, is plain from the doings in New York and elsewhere. In Kansas, spite of the efforts of conciliation which have drawn down upon the head of Governor Walker the reproaches of the South, we find the Free Soilers in open rebellion, and civil war imminent. Mexico is in a state perfectly anomalous, even for her. France enjoys the quiet of despotism, but is hourly threatened with a revolution beyond the power of bayonets to restrain—a financial revolution, which must come. Financial troubles have preceded and precipitated every revolution in France for two-thirds of a century. The fabric of British power in the East, supposed to be so firm and rooted, trembles to its base, and Victoria herself has been forced to an interview with the Queen Dowager of Oude, whom for months she had disrespectfully refused to see. This is done for the purpose of conciliation. The revolt of the sepoys is quite a serious matter. Although natives of India, they are no longer the wild undisciplined hordes whose ranks Clive, Hastings, Wellington and Cornwallis scattered like chaff. Neither deficient in bravery nor in physical strength, they are organized, disciplined, armed and equipped like any other regiments of British soldiers, and fight about as well as any other soldiers. Great anxiety is felt in England, and the public stocks exhibit a decline. The world is getting ready for a saturnalia.

But the most immense, terrible, aggravated, exaggerated and stupendous affair of modern times, was committed last week in Pittsburgh. A bigamy of tremendous dimensions—several bigamies in one.—Thus—Mrs. Delany, wife of Wm. Delany, is 550 pounds in weight, and was travelling for exhibition as the "fat woman," accompanied by an agent named O'Neil. The agent wooed, won and married the "fat woman," who thus proved false to the disconsolate Delany, who is now in pursuit of the guilty lovers. Awful! A quarter of a ton of bigamy!

Terrible Affair in Goldsboro'.
By a letter received here this morning, we learn that a most painful occurrence took place yesterday in Goldsboro', resulting most probably, ere this time, in serious loss of life.

It seems that some difficulty had existed between Dr. Davis and a German—a Jew, we believe, of the name of Odenheimer, and it seems that some time last week the Dr. had caned the other. Yesterday, Odenheimer warranted Davis, and the parties met for trial before a Magistrate, in the store of Messrs. Washington & Andrews. It would appear that Odenheimer was very insulting in his language to Dr. Davis, calling him a liar, or using words to that effect, and as Davis was about to lay hold of a little fire shovel to strike him, Odenheimer's step-son drew a pistol and shot Davis, the ball entering just about the lower end of the lungs, on the right side, and lodging in the back. The Odenheimers, father and son, fired in all five shots, and as the elder had his pistol to Dr. Davis' head to shoot him again, young Winfield Robinson, a nephew of the Dr.'s, snatched up a spade and struck Odenheimer on the head, knocking him down, and fracturing his skull shockingly.—This turned the direction of the pistol so that the contents, intended for Davis, entered the back of the younger Odenheimer, near the back bone. Thus the tragedy closed. Odenheimer and son are in jail and neither expected to live, although there are some hopes of the younger. It is supposed to be impossible for the old man to survive. Dr. Cogdell took out a spoonful of brains.

Dr. Davis was removed to Dr. Crayton's office where he remained at last accounts. It was feared that he could not survive the night. He had no weapon whatever at the time of the occurrence.—Mrs. Davis is deeply affected, and, owing to her critical situation, fears are entertained for her life. It is needless to say that the excitement in Goldsboro' is of the most painful character. It seems that Odenheimer had warranted Dr. Davis, which led to the caning of last week. The trial before the Magistrate was with reference to this latter occurrence.—Daily Journal, 24th inst.

THE GOLDSBORO' TRAGEDY.—Of course there are different versions of this unfortunate affair at Goldsboro'. Which is correct, is more than we are prepared to say. The only item bearing materially upon the matter, is the assertion that Dr. Davis had struck the elder Odenheimer with the fire shovel before either of the Odenheimers fired. How this we cannot say. The statement we gave yesterday, was from a private letter from a reliable person, who would not intentionally convey a wrong impression, under any circumstances, still less in writing to his father. No doubt a hundred rumors are afloat even in Goldsboro', and even on the ground itself, it is next to impossible to get the story straight.

The most pleasing news we have since received, is, that at the last accounts yesterday afternoon, Dr. Davis was alive and doing much better than had been expected or hoped; also, that there were hopes of the recovery of the younger Odenheimer; the elder remained without change. There appears to be little or no hope in his case. None of the parties are beyond the point of extreme danger. As might have been anticipated, the town of Goldsboro' is stirred up, and great excitement prevails. Some fears were entertained of the application of lynch law to all persons of the class to which Odenheimer belongs. We most sincerely trust that the sober second thought of the people, will decidedly condemn any such movement, violative of the law, as it must be—unjust, as passion is almost sure to be—injurious to the name and fame of the town, and entailing lasting and inevitable regrets upon all concerned.

63-The devil that of old entered into the swine are now in full possession of the infernal cases—tomb cats, female cats—all manner of cats—keep up such concerts and such trampings as to render night horrible and sleep impossible. If the good devils would only run the whole posse from our hill, down into the sea or even into the Cape Fear River, we would think better of said devils ever afterwards.—We go for an anti-cat law. We go for strychnine, we go for shooting, cutting, stabbing, throwing brick-bats, hot water, spiritus turpentine, broken bottles or any other glass or crockery ware, at them.—Shoo-o-o-o.

India.
In 1695 the British East India Company obtained from the King or Emperor of Delhi, a small grant of land on the Hooghly, one of the channels by which the waters of the Ganges find their way to the sea. Calcutta, built on thatcession, is now the residence of the Governor General, the first city in India, and the most important capital in the East, while Delhi is reduced and sunken, and the representative of the Great Mogul, a mere pensionary without power or influence.

The territories of the Company, and the States classed as "dependent," are estimated to contain something like one hundred and eighty millions of inhabitants. The few independent, or nominally independent States, count for little.

British India and its dependent States embraces an area of 1,427,547 square miles, not including those colonies or possessions recently acquired from Burma, or purchased from other powers on the Malay Peninsula. To keep this immense territory and vast population in order, the military force consists, or recently consisted of 13,715 European, and 235,684 native troops in the Company's service, and about 28,000 European troops in her Majesty's service, that is, regulars of the British Army.

The annual revenue is not far from twenty millions of pounds per annum, and the expenditures near about the same. Of these last, over three millions of pounds are every year disbursed in England, in addition to which India is, with the exception of the United States, England's largest customer, the centre of her power and her political and commercial movements in the East.

Such and so vast and important is the empire which has risen on the ruins of the Mogul ascendancy in India. With little, if anything, over forty thousand European troops either in the service of the Company or the imperial government, what wonder that a mutiny in the ranks of a native force numbering a fourth of a million, should give occasion for the liveliest concern. Formerly the native regiments were officered mainly by Europeans, at least all the higher officers even of a company were white. Some years ago the system was changed, and the natives admitted to some participation in command. This it is said, has worked badly. It has made mutiny possible by giving heads in authority around which it might organize.

Some, and perhaps those nearest right, attribute the recent and still existing mutiny to a religious feeling. Of patriotism as we understand it, a Hindoo has no idea, but he clings tenaciously to his religious notions. Some indiscreet missionaries all through the country had been talking rather foolishly, and in such a manner as to convey the impression that the government was about to establish Christianity by force, and when the troops found themselves called upon to bite cartridges smeared with the fat of the unclean hog, or the sacred ox, they thought the direct compulsory movement had commenced. If Russia could now take advantage of this trying time, she might accomplish her darling scheme of Indian conquest.

A Dead Lock.
Simon Draper, of pipe-laying memory, was the Chief of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners, appointed by Governor King of New York, under the law of the last Black Republican Legislature. The Board of Commissioners was to consist of seven members, five appointed by the Governor, and two others entitled to seats in virtue of their offices, to wit:—the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn. Previously, Messrs. Wood and Powell, the Mayors aforesaid, declined to associate with the pipe laying Commissioners; but on the occasion of the first meeting after Draper's resignation, when a successor was to be chosen to fill the vacancy, and the remaining appointees of the Governor had assembled for that purpose, to their great surprise, in walked Mayors Wood and Powell, and took their seats. The board then stood Rowen, Nye and Stranahan, a Black Republican, (Holwell, K. N., and Wood and Powell, Democrats). The "Republicans" thought the game was all in their own hands, until they found out that Cholwell, instead of sticking by his brother appointees, was actually voting with Wood and Powell. This Tribune swears that Fernando Wood is a great and cunning rascal, and has been talking to Cholwell. At any rate the niggeries are foisted on their own grounds, blocked at their own game, and actually afraid that that awful man Wood, will somehow turn their batteries against themselves, by making the Governor's Board of Commissioners a Democratic "institution."

HON. J. C. DOBBIN.—We regret to learn from the Fayetteville Carolinian, that the health of ex-Secretary Dobbin is very precarious at present. He is debilitated to an extreme, and so very weak that it is impossible to leave his chamber. This is, indeed, painful news. Although aware of the failing state of Mr. Dobbin's health for some two or three years past, we had still cherished the hope that restoration to the quiet of home, and the enjoyment of his native air, might have exercised a reviving influence.—Apart from the natural pride and interest which the people of the State necessarily feel in those leading men whose course has added lustre to the escutcheon of North Carolina, there is also, in Mr. Dobbin's case, a feeling of personal affection, of respectful sympathy, almost peculiar in its character, due less to the qualities of the head than the heart—a tribute to the kind gentleman, even more than to the distinguished wearer of merited honors.

63-The weather is wet—the streets are wet—nothing is dry but our exchanges, and they are very dry.

We never did see so much and so heavy rain, if it can be called rain. It don't rain—it pours—it runs right out. The moon is a wet moon. Her horns don't turn up enough to hold water. It comes down. It comes down from the clouds in sheets, and it comes down in right smart showers, without any clouds at all. We must be getting the rain intended for the whole State. Evidently the middle and western counties have not had their share. There is no red water in the Cape Fear.

We don't want our sand hill to float off, as we think it will, unless the rain "holds up," therefore do we anxiously desire its holding up. There is a medium in all things. A quart among one isn't much, but a gallon or so might make a man somewhat tight.

The grass grows very well. It is also said to be a good "season" for young ducks.

63-The fruit are not all dead. On Saturday we had the pleasure of seeing and partaking of some peaches raised by a gentleman in town, which were fully equal to any we have seen any year, and just as we write this we take an occasional bite from a great red apple raised by Dr. Wm. A. Berry, at his place on the Sound. Then the watermelons are plenty, and we presume cheap. But the apples and peaches will be few and far between.

HARPER.—We have from Mr. Pierce, Harper for August. This appears to be really a good number, and well worth its price—25 cents.

Out of one hundred and seventy-one members elected to the next Congress, the Know Nothings have but two.

The Maid of Saragossa.—Last month Augustina Zaragoza, died at Ceuta in Africa, a sea-port belonging to Spain.

She was well known as the "Maid of Saragossa," a title derived from her distinguished services during the two sieges sustained by that city in 1808. The first siege was unsuccessful. The second resulted in the capture of the city by the French under Marshalls Lannes, Morier, Moncey and Junot, after an investment of 62 days, and a loss of something like sixty thousand lives. Its defence was one of the most heroic in modern times. For her services on this occasion, Augustina was made a lieutenant in the Spanish army, and received several decorations. At the time of the siege she was 22 years old, and must have been about 70 when she died. We quote Byron's celebrated lines in relation to her:—

It is for this the Spanish maid, aroused,
Hangs on the willow weeping guard,
And all under the shadow of her hair,
Sung the loud song, and dared the deed of war?
And she, whom once the semblance of a star
Appal'd, and o'er her brow the lightning shone,
Now views the column scattering bayonet jar,
The jeholion flash, and o'er the yet warm dead
Stalks with Minerva's step where Mars might quake to tread.

Ye who shall marvel when you hear her tale,
Oh! had you known her in her softer hour,
Mark'd her black eye that looks her coal-black veil,
Heard her light, lively tones in lady's bower,
Seen her long locks that fall the painter's power,
Yesterday afternoon, between the hours of two and four, a couple of boys, apparently from 14 to 16 years of age, were observed sauntering up Buckeye street, a densely populated German neighborhood, scattering small lozenges upon the sidewalk about the size of peppermint grains. In another part of the street a rather robust looking man, dressed in a black coat, white pants and white hat, with a box under his arm, was also observed occasionally distributing a similar description of lozenge, only in larger quantities. As is usual in German localities, quite a number of children were playing upon the street, and they greedily seized the tempting candies thus gratuitously thrown in their way. Occasionally the man would give a passage to a horse, but in the instances, the patients were declined, suspecting something wrong. Not so, however, with the unsuspecting children, who greedily devoured the (to them) dainty wafers, and in a short time afterwards they were taken with violent vomiting. The neighborhood became speedily alarmed, and Drs. Smith, Davis and Fries were summoned, who speedily detected the action of poison, and gave the children, in each case, a small quantity of ipecacuanha, which was found to be composed of equal parts of arsenic, sugar and flour. In the track which the man, or rather monster, had taken, as many as 1,500 of these death-dealing drops were found in one pile, and in another spot one fourth pound of arsenic was found in a cup of parcels.

The neighborhood became fearfully excited, for at least twenty children had more or less partaken of the insidious poison. The first victim was a fine little boy named John Schulz, aged nine years. He expired at about 6 o'clock in the evening. We were present when the coroner held his inquest, and a more melancholy sight it has hardly been our lot to witness. The mother of the dead child had a few days previous been confined, and in the same room her eldest son lay a stiff and rigid corpse, while the new-born infant sought in vain for nourishment from the maternal breast, the fount of which sudden grief and agony had dried. Her two other children had also partaken of the poisonous drops, and lay sick in the same room, but they were pronounced out of danger.

Immediately upon the other side of the street, another promising child, named Henry Schwartz, about 11 o'clock last night is said to have breathed his last; and at the time we visited the police district, some four or five other children, male and female, were supposed to be in a very critical condition. We heard also that several similar cases had occurred on Fifteenth, between Race and Elm streets.

It is with heartfelt pain that we are compelled to record a crime which makes us blush for our common nature. Such a fiend as the perpetrator of the above atrocious deed might well cause us to rather claim kinship with the brute and forswear our relationship with the human species. It is to be hoped that no pains will be spared in hunting the vampire to his lair.

Nicholas Longworth Arrested for Not Allowing the Inspector to Examine Catawba Wine.
As we mentioned last week, Dr. Hiram Cox has declared his determination to do his duty as a regularly appointed Inspector of Liquors, and to have no regard to the plea of Ohio from being poisoned in the mysterious manner peculiar to the time of Borgias. The venerable doctor has found considerable trouble in inducing parties to submit to an inspection, said parties protesting against his judgment, and knowledge, and asserting his unfitness for his office.

On Saturday the doctor had a warrant issued for the arrest of Nicholas Longworth, who had refused to allow the Inspector to examine his famous Catawba Wines. "Old Nick," as he is sometimes called in pleasantry, found words in his girth, and he caused us to rather claim kinship with the brute and forswear our relationship with the human species. It is to be hoped that no pains will be spared in hunting the vampire to his lair.

Mr. Longworth was indignant against Father Cox, and told him passionately that he was a jackass, and would, we believe, have been a little younger and Cox not quite so old, have given him a good thrashing, and would have done so of self-defence. Matters looked favorable several times for a pugilistic encounter, but oil was finally poured upon the troubled waters.—Cincinnati Gazette, July 20.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders and proprietors of the steam ship Great Eastern was held in London on the 24th of July, at which a statement of the progress of the vessel and the financial condition of the enterprise was offered. It was announced in the report, that the vessel was substantially completed as to hull, and that the machinery was nearly ready for completion. The vessel was to be launched in the early part of September; that although the best time for making a trial trip to Portland would be in the month of October, the ship was felt that it would be better without adding largely to the cost, to complete the ship by that time, but that they had no doubt she would be completed and properly equipped by April of next year, the next most favorable season for the voyage upon the ship, to account of which there has already been expended £460,828, leaving a balance to be provided of £169,182. To meet this balance there are calls in arrears estimated good, and cash in hand amounting to £292,000, leaving a balance to be provided of about £20,000, which is a very small sum, and all possible contingencies, the sum total still to be raised will not be far from one hundred thousand pounds sterling. This sum it is proposed to raise by mortgage upon the ship, to be offered to the shareholders, and a resolution was passed recommending the borrowing of a sum not to exceed £100,000 was adopted.

Habits of the Swedes.
RAYARD TAYLOR, writing from Stockholm, gives the following account of the habits of the Swedes, as they are five virtues of Lager Beer. People on this side of the water might profit by the experience of the Norwegians. We have daily evidence here, six years ago, that the consumption of brandy throughout the kingdom was nine gallons for every man, woman and child annually, but it has decreased considerably since then, mainly because the Swedes have learned to drink beer. Lager Beer is now to be had everywhere, and is rapidly becoming the favorite drink of the people. Sweden and the United States are fast proving the fact that Lager Beer is more efficacious in preventing disease than any amount of Prohibition Law. Brandy-drinking is still, nevertheless, one of the greatest curses of Sweden. It is not unusual to see boys of twelve or fourteen take the most delicate of Beryl finkel before dinner. The celebrated Swedish punch, made of arrack, wine and sugar, is a universal evening drink, and one of the most insidious evils of the country, and it is not only a favorite drink, but it is a universal evening drink, and one of the most insidious evils of the country, and it is not only a favorite drink, but it is a universal evening drink, and one of the most insidious evils of the country.

THE OLDEST MAN.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Elwood, K. T., says:—"One who lives on his claim near the edge of this city is perhaps the oldest man in America. If not, I will venture a small wager that he is the most active of his age. He is Mr. James O'Donnell. He was born in the county of Donegal, in the north of Ireland, somewhere about the year 1730. He was an old man in the Irish rebellion of 1798, when, becoming implicated with Lord Fitzgerald, he fled his country to seek freedom in our then young Republic. His life has been checked with many changes. He has been tossed about among various scenes and by many diverse circumstances. He moved to St. Louis thirty years ago, and established the first brewery there. He moved to the Platte Purchase in 1836, and lived in Buchanan county, near Bloomington, until two years ago, when he came to Kansas and made a preemption, and he can now walk eight or ten miles with ease to visit his friends or attend to business affairs. He says his age is about one hundred and twenty five years.

QUEER MISTAKE.—Mushroom catsup, was, by mistake, administered at the sacrament, instead of the customary Tent wine, at a village near Sherborne a few Sundays since. The substitution caused considerable consternation, as the nature of the draught was not immediately discovered, and it began to be whispered that the wine was poisoned.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., July 24th 1857.
TO THE EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL.—Messrs. Fulton & Price.—Many of your readers will be glad to learn that Wayne Female College is prospering.—Our Fall session opened only a week ago, and we already have sixty pupils. They will continue to come in until the middle or last of October, and judging from our present number, we may expect to have about one hundred by the close of the session. Our prospects, therefore, are very encouraging. Our pupils are all in fine health; our town is also quite healthy. The success of this Institution is no longer doubtful; it is destined to live and to be a blessing to thousands. We have an elegant brick building, well arranged, and capable of accommodating one hundred boarders, teachers and pupils all eat at the same table, and are regarded as members of the same family. Respectfully,
S. M. FROST.

Arrival of the Steamer Asia.—Further from Europe.

New York, July 24.—The steamer Asia, from Liverpool, with dates to the 11th, has arrived, (anticipated by the steamer Circassian.)
By telegraph from London to Liverpool, on Saturday, we have the following:

Stock speculations have been partially suspended, pending the receipt of news from India. Money continues easy. The current rates of discount are rather below the Bank rates.

It is understood that the India mail contract is about to be abandoned.

There is nothing new from India. It is supposed, from the absence of an advance despatch, that matters have taken a favorable turn.

Mr. Thackeray made an electrifying speech at Oxford last evening, advocating the vote by ballot and the extension of the right of suffrage.

From Kansas.

St. Louis, July 24.—The Republican learns that all is quiet in Kansas. Gov. Walker is still at Lawrence with 400 dragoons, waiting for further action of the people before resorting to decisive measures. He would attempt the collection of taxes in a few days.

The Poisoning of Children at Cincinnati.—Further Particulars.

The Cincinnati Commercial of Wednesday has the following particulars of the poisoning of a number of children, briefly summarized by telegraph:—Yesterday afternoon, between the hours of two and four, a couple of boys, apparently from 14 to 16 years of age, were observed sauntering up Buckeye street, a densely populated German neighborhood, scattering small lozenges upon the sidewalk about the size of peppermint grains. In another part of the street a rather robust looking man, dressed in a black coat, white pants and white hat, with a box under his arm, was also observed occasionally distributing a similar description of lozenge, only in larger quantities. As is usual in German localities, quite a number of children were playing upon the street, and they greedily seized the tempting candies thus gratuitously thrown in their way. Occasionally the man would give a passage to a horse, but in the instances, the patients were declined, suspecting something wrong. Not so, however, with the unsuspecting children, who greedily devoured the (to them) dainty wafers, and in a short time afterwards they were taken with violent vomiting. The neighborhood became speedily alarmed, and Drs. Smith, Davis and Fries were summoned, who speedily detected the action of poison, and gave the children, in each case, a small quantity of ipecacuanha, which was found to be composed of equal parts of arsenic, sugar and flour. In the track which the man, or rather monster, had taken, as many as 1,500 of these death-dealing drops were found in one pile, and in another spot one fourth pound of arsenic was found in a cup of parcels.

The neighborhood became fearfully excited, for at least twenty children had more or less partaken of the insidious poison. The first victim was a fine little boy named John Schulz, aged nine years. He expired at about 6 o'clock in the evening. We were present when the coroner held his inquest, and a more melancholy sight it has hardly been our lot to witness. The mother of the dead child had a few days previous been confined, and in the same room her eldest son lay a stiff and rigid corpse, while the new-born infant sought in vain for nourishment from the maternal breast, the fount of which sudden grief and agony had dried. Her two other children had also partaken of the poisonous drops, and lay sick in the same room, but they were pronounced out of danger.

Immediately upon the other side of the street, another promising child, named Henry Schwartz, about 11 o'clock last night is said to have breathed his last; and at the time we visited the police district, some four or five other children, male and female, were supposed to be in a very critical condition. We heard also that several similar cases had occurred on Fifteenth, between Race and Elm streets.

It is with heartfelt pain that we are compelled to record a crime which makes us blush for our common nature. Such a fiend as the perpetrator of the above atrocious deed might well cause us to rather claim kinship with the brute and forswear our relationship with the human species. It is to be hoped that no pains will be spared in hunting the vampire to his lair.

Nicholas Longworth Arrested for Not Allowing the Inspector to Examine Catawba Wine.

As we mentioned last week, Dr. Hiram Cox has declared his determination to do his duty as a regularly appointed Inspector of Liquors, and to have no regard to the plea of Ohio from being poisoned in the mysterious manner peculiar to the time of Borgias. The venerable doctor has found considerable trouble in inducing parties to submit to an inspection, said parties protesting against his judgment, and knowledge, and asserting his unfitness for his office.

On Saturday the doctor had a warrant issued for the arrest of Nicholas Longworth, who had refused to allow the Inspector to examine his famous Catawba Wines. "Old Nick," as he is sometimes called in pleasantry, found words in his girth, and he caused us to rather claim kinship with the brute and forswear our relationship with the human species. It is to be hoped that no pains will be spared in hunting the vampire to his lair.

Mr. Longworth was indignant against Father Cox, and told him passionately that he was a jackass, and would, we believe, have been a little younger and Cox not quite so old, have given him a good thrashing, and would have done so of self-defence. Matters looked favorable several times for a pugilistic encounter, but oil was finally poured upon the troubled waters.—Cincinnati Gazette, July 20.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders and proprietors of the steam ship Great Eastern was held in London on the 24th of July, at which a statement of the progress of the vessel and the financial condition of the enterprise was offered. It was announced in the report, that the vessel was substantially completed as to hull, and that the machinery was nearly ready for completion. The vessel was to be launched in the early part of September; that although the best time for making a trial trip to Portland would be in the month of October, the ship was felt that it would be better without adding largely to the cost, to complete the ship by that time, but that they had no doubt she would be completed and properly equipped by April of next year, the next most favorable season for the voyage upon the ship, to account of which there has already been expended £460,828, leaving a balance to be provided of £169,182. To meet this balance there are calls in arrears estimated good, and cash in hand amounting to £292,000, leaving a balance to be provided of about £20,000, which is a very small sum, and all possible contingencies, the sum total still to be raised will not be far from one hundred thousand pounds sterling. This sum it is proposed to raise by mortgage upon the ship, to be offered to the shareholders, and a resolution was passed recommending the borrowing of a sum not to exceed £100,000 was adopted.

Habits of the Swedes.

RAYARD TAYLOR, writing from Stockholm, gives the following account of the habits of the Swedes, as they are five virtues of Lager Beer. People on this side of the water might profit by the experience of the Norwegians. We have daily evidence here, six years ago, that the consumption of brandy throughout the kingdom was nine gallons for every man, woman and child annually, but it has decreased considerably since then, mainly because the Swedes have learned to drink beer. Lager Beer is now to be had everywhere, and is rapidly becoming the favorite drink of the people. Sweden and the United States are fast proving the fact that Lager Beer is more efficacious in preventing disease than any amount of Prohibition Law. Brandy-drinking is still, nevertheless, one of the greatest curses of Sweden. It is not unusual to see boys of twelve or fourteen take the most delicate of Beryl finkel before dinner. The celebrated Swedish punch, made of arrack, wine and sugar, is a universal evening drink, and one of the most insidious evils of the country, and it is not only a favorite drink, but it is a universal evening drink, and one of the most insidious evils of the country.

THE OLDEST MAN.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Elwood, K. T., says:—"One who lives on his claim near the edge of this city is perhaps the oldest man in America. If not, I will venture a small wager that he is the most active of his age. He is Mr. James O'Donnell. He was born in the county of Donegal, in the north of Ireland, somewhere about the year 1730. He was an old man in the Irish rebellion of 1798, when, becoming implicated with Lord Fitzgerald, he fled his country to seek freedom in our then young Republic. His life has been checked with many changes. He has been tossed about among various scenes and by many diverse circumstances. He moved to St. Louis thirty years ago, and established the first brewery there. He moved to the Platte Purchase in 1836, and lived in Buchanan county, near Bloomington, until two years ago, when he came to Kansas and made a preemption, and he can now walk eight or ten miles with ease to visit his friends or attend to business affairs. He says his age is about one hundred and twenty five years.

QUEER MISTAKE.—Mushroom catsup, was, by mistake, administered at the sacrament, instead of the customary Tent wine, at a village near Sherborne a few Sundays since. The substitution caused considerable consternation, as the nature of the draught was not immediately discovered, and it began to be whispered that the wine was poisoned.

GOLDSBORO', N. C., July 24th 1857.
TO THE EDITORS OF THE JOURNAL.—Messrs. Fulton & Price.—Many of your readers will be glad to learn that Wayne Female College is prospering.—Our Fall session opened only a week ago, and we already have sixty pupils. They will continue to come in until the middle or last of October, and judging from our present number, we may expect to have about one hundred by the close of the session. Our prospects, therefore, are very encouraging. Our pupils are all in fine health; our town is also quite healthy. The success of this Institution is no longer doubtful; it is destined to live and to be a blessing to thousands. We have an elegant brick building, well arranged, and capable of accommodating one hundred boarders, teachers and pupils all eat at the same table, and are regarded as members of the same family. Respectfully,
S. M. FROST.

WASHINGTON, N. C., July 25th 1857.

"Dear Sir:—We have been asked by a number of Merchants in this place, to give our opinion, on the construction of the 24th Sect. of the Revised Act, ch. 24, of the acts of 1856. We feel that it is difficult in doing so, because a literal interpretation would be so injurious, that we cannot believe the Legislature ever intended such a result. We have suggested, therefore that you should be consulted; it is that if the effect be injurious, it should at least be uniform throughout the State, and the pressure borne equally by all. Please inform us officially of the views of the Government on the following cases:

1. If A sells Turp. or Cotton of his own production in this State to B, and B sells to C, who ships and sells it abroad—are both B and C bound to pay the tax of 1 per cent. on the Turp. or Cotton? And is this, regardless of how many times it may be sold before exportation?

2. If A, a jobber, imports goods from New York, and sells to